

companies stationed at Fort Johnston and other points about the mouth of the Cape Fear river, and consisting of one company from Brunswick county, two companies from Cabarrus county, three companies from Sampson county, and three companies from Columbus county, were organized into the 10th N. C. Regiment of Volunteers, afterwards changed into the 20th N. C. Regiment of State Troops. The field officers of this Regiment were Col. Alfred Iverson, a former officer of the regular army of the U. S., Lieutenant Col. Frank J. Faison, and Maj. Wm. H. Toon, Columbus Co.

The "Confederate Greys" was known as Co. E after the Regimental organization.

The company spent the first year of the war garrisoning different points from Wilmington to the mouth of the Cape Fear river.

About the middle of June, 1862, the 20th N. C. Regiment, of which this company was a part, was ordered to Richmond, Va., and assigned to Gen. Garland's Brigade of Gen. D. H. Hill's division, and assisted Gen. Lee in forcing Gen. McClellan from the front of Richmond, and was ever afterwards a part of, and following the fortunes of Gen. Lee's army.

During the first year of the war two members of the company, Geo. L. Kornegay and John K. Flowers, died from pneumonia.

During the spring of 1862 the Confederate Congress passed the Conscript Act, retaining all the regiments then organized during the war, but discharging all the men over thirty-five years old after they had served an additional three months. There were five men only in this company entitled to discharge under the this Act.

The Seven Days Battle around Richmond was over before the expiration of their term of service, and it is sad to relate that only one, Marshall Branch, remained to claim his discharge. Of the others, Archibald Dail was in hospital in Richmond with a shattered knee, a wound received in battle at Cold Harbor, June 27, 1862, and for disability on account of this wound he was honorably discharged, and not on account of his age. Isaac Barfield, Theophilus Barfield and

Riley Tew were all killed in battle at Malvern Hill, July 1, 1862.

The 20th Regiment arrived in Richmond from North Carolina on the 17th of June, 1862, and went into camp on the Charles City road in front of Richmond.

The Regiment was engaged in a severe skirmish with the enemies' pickets on this road, and Geo. F. Kornegay and John L. Tew of Co. E. both received slight wounds in this skirmish.

On the morning of the 26th of June, 1862, Gen. D. H. Hill's division, of which Co. E. and the 20th Regiment was a part, broke camp on the Charles City road in the advance of Gen. Lee's army against Gen. McClellan, which precipitated the Seven Days Battle around Richmond, and was engaged in the battle of Mechanicsville on the evening of the 26th of June. On the evening of the next day, the 27th of June, it was engaged in the battle of Cold Harbor. In this battle the 20th Regiment charged and captured a section of artillery that was supported by Gen. Sykes' Regulars of the U. S. army. Gen. Garland said the capture of those guns was the turning point of the battle, and gave the victory to the Confederate forces.

Co. E of the 20th Regiment lost heavily in this charge. Thomas M. McIntyre, James D. Winders, A. S. Parker and Marshall Flowers were killed on the battle field. Willis Cherry and Bryant Southerland died in hospital, and John D. Shine and Cicero Rogers died after reaching home—all from wounds received in this charge. Thomas B. Wright lost an arm. Peter Davis lost a part of his hand. Archie Dail had his knee shattered. Ivey Baker was badly wounded in the foot, and all were discharged on account of disability from wounds.

The company in that battle sustained a permanent loss of twelve men. Eight or ten more were wounded, but recovered and returned to duty. Lieutenant Col. Frank J. Faison was killed in this battle, and Col. Alfred Iverson was slightly wounded.

The company carried into this battle 60 men, and had a permanent loss of twelve men, one fifth of the entire number.